

x 200. Fig. 6, *Spathularia velutipes*, x $\frac{2}{3}$. Fig. 7, *Spathularia clavata*, x $\frac{2}{3}$. Fig. 8, *Vibrissea circinans*, x $\frac{2}{3}$; fig. 8a, median longitudinal section of same; fig. 8b, ascus, x 200; fig. 8c, spore, x 333. Fig. 9, *Mitrula rufa* form *Geoglossum rufum* Schw., x $\frac{2}{3}$; fig. 9a, ascus and paraphyses of same. Fig. 10, *Mitrula rufa* form *Geoglossum luteum* Pk., x $\frac{2}{3}$. Fig. 11, *Mitrula olivacea*, x $\frac{2}{3}$; fig. 11a, ascus and paraphyses, x 333; fig. 11b, 3 of its spores, x 333. Fig. 12, *Leotia lubrica*, x $\frac{2}{3}$.

SOME NOTEWORTHY PLANTS OF SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT.

C. B. GRAVES.

THE following notes are offered as a contribution to our knowledge of geographical distribution. Many of the species named have not yet obtained recognition as New Englanders.

EQUISETUM PALUSTRE L. — A northern plant not hitherto reported, so far as I am aware, south of northern Maine and the Vermont shore of Lake Champlain. It was found by me in the summers of 1897 and 1898, growing in fair abundance in the wet meadows bordering Selden's Cove, on the Connecticut River, in the town of Lyme, about ten or twelve miles from the shore of Long Island Sound.

PANICUM LONGIFOLIUM Torr. — In going over my Panicums a year or two ago, I came across several specimens of this species collected in Montville in September, 1882. I have not met with it since. I believe it has not been recorded north of New Jersey.

PANICUM BARBULATUM Michx. — Is abundant throughout this part of the state, growing along streams and in wet meadows.

ORYZOPSIS JUNCEA (Michx.) B. S. P. (*O. canadensis* Torr.) — Occurs sparingly in pine woods near the shore of the Thames River, twelve miles from its mouth, in the town of Preston, which is south of its range as usually given.

AGROSTIS INTERMEDIA Scribner. — In Britton and Brown's Illustrated Flora the distribution accorded this species is "New York to Tennessee and Missouri." It is a common grass in this vicinity in dry woodlands.

SIEGLINGIA SESLERIOIDES (Michx.) Scribner (*Triodia cuprea* Jacq.). Another species not recorded, I believe, from New England except in the appendix to Gray's manual, 6th ed., and in Bishop's Catalogue of Connecticut Plants. It was found by the writer in 1887 at Crescent

Beach in East Lyme, and has since then been met with in several other towns of the county. It is not, however, common.

EATONIA NITIDA (Spreng.) Nash (*E. Dudleyi* Vasey). — Discovered by the writer in 1890 in Lyme, as reported in Bull. Torr. Bot. Club xviii, 5, 153. It has proved to be not rare in rocky woodlands throughout the county. It is not, I believe, recognized as a New England plant except in Scribner's American Grasses, where its northeastern range begins at Rhode Island.

BROMUS HORDEACEUS L. Has been collected in New London at various times since 1889, though New York is the northern and eastern limit given in the manuals.

CAREX STYLOFLEXA Buckley (*C. laxiflora styloflexa* Boott). — This species also should have a place in the New England flora, though its recorded distribution in Britton & Brown's Illustrated Flora limits it to southern New York and Pennsylvania. I have a few specimens from Selden's Neck in Lyme collected in 1890.

LEMNA PERPUSILLA Torr. — Occurs frequently in this region, being found as a rule in running water, growing in the form of densely tangled skeins or mats and usually quite submerged. The identification rests upon the authority of the late Dr. Thomas Morong to whom I sent sterile material in 1892. I have never found flower or fruit. "New York and New Jersey" is the range commonly assigned this species.

JUNCUS ACUMINATUS DEBILIS (A. Gray) Engelm. — Has been found by the writer at two points in this county, one in Ledyard, the other in Waterford. It has also been reported from Maine by Mr. Parlin as noted in appendix to Gray's Manual 6th ed., which is the only other New England record known to me.

MUSCARI RACEMOSUM Mill. — In New London has escaped into lawns where has been well established for years. So far as I know it is not yet recognized as a member of the New England flora.

GYROTHECA CAPITATA (Walt.) Morong (*Lachnanthes tinctoria* Ell.). — The occurrence of the "paint-root" on the shores of Pataguan-set Lake in East Lyme, where it was discovered by the writer in 1897, furnishes another interesting instance of a connecting link between the northern and more southerly stations of a rare and local plant.

GEUM FLAVUM (Porter) Bicknell. — Not rare in this vicinity. New York is the northeastern limit given in the Illustrated Flora.

PRUNUS MAHALEB L. — Has become well established over a certain hillside in New London, and has been met with also in Groton and Preston. This species also has not I think been reported from New England.

LECHEA LEGGETTII Britt. & Holl. — Abundant in this section of Connecticut, but not to my knowledge recorded north of Long Island, N. Y.

LYCOPUS SESSILIFOLIUS A. Gray. Occurs sparingly on the shore of Long Pond in Ledyard, where I found it first in 1895. This station, which so far as I know is the only one known in Connecticut, is of interest as a connecting link between the Cape Cod and Long Island stations.

MENTHA LONGIFOLIA (L.) Huds. Grows freely by the roadside at one point in Ledyard.

MENTHA CRISPA L. — Escaped to the roadside near farmhouses at points in Ledyard, Voluntown and North Stonington. This and the preceding species have thus far, according to the ranges given in the manuals, been found growing wild only from New York or New Jersey southward.

GALIUM PALUSTRE L. — Discovered this past season at two stations in Waterford. Apparently not found hitherto south of Massachusetts.

ASTER HERVEYI A. Gray. Connecticut should be added to the short list of states in which grow this rare aster. It occurs sparingly at one point in the town of Groton.

A SEAWEED COLONY.

F. S. COLLINS.

THE coast of Maine in the region of Penobscot Bay is seldom exposed to the open sea, but is guarded by a thick fringe of islands, large and small, so that in most places no direct view of the open sea can be had. The passages among the islands, the thoroughfares and reaches, give quiet, sheltered sailing, even when there is a heavy sea outside. Naturally, the difference in conditions is shown in the character of the marine flora, the exposed outer islands being fringed with a dense growth of *Alaria esculenta*, species of *Laminaria*, and other less conspicuous plants that are adapted to live in the heavy surf and do not occur on the shores of the mainland.